(XXXII YEAR.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1777.

AN ADDRESS

of the CONVENTION of the representatives of the state of NEW-YORK to their CONSTITUENTS.

FISH-KILL, *December* 23, 1776.

AT this important period, when the freedom and happineſs, or the ſlavery and miſery, of the preſent and future generation of Americans is to be determined on a ſolemn appeal to the Supreme Ruler of all events (to whom every individual muſt one day anſwer for the part he now acts) it becomes the duty of the repreſentatives of a free people to call their attention to this moſt ſerious ſubject: and the more ſo, at a time when their enemies are induſtriouſly endeavouring to delude, intimidate, and ſeduce them, by falſe ſuggeſtions, artful miſrepreſentations, and inſidious promiſes of protection.

You, and all men, were created free, and authorized to eſtabliſh civil government, for the preſervation of your rights againſt oppreſſion, and the ſecurity of that freedom which GOD hath given you, againſt the rapacious hand of tyranny and lawleſs power. It is therefore not only neceſſary to the well-being of ſociety, but the duty of every man, to oppoſe and repel all thoſe, by whatever name or title diſtinguiſhed, who proſtitute the powers of government to deſtroy the happineſs and freedom of the people over whom they may be appointed to rule.

Under the auſpices and direction of Divine Providence, your forefathers removed to the wilds and wilderneſs of America; by their induſtry they made it a fruitful, and by their virtue a happy country; and we ſhould ſtill have enjoyed the bleſſings of peace and plenty, if we had not forgotten the ſource from which thoſe bleſſings flowed, and permitted our country to be contaminated by the many ſhameful vices which have prevailed among us.

It is a well known truth, that no virtuous people were ever oppreſſed; and it is alſo true, that a ſcourge was never wanting to thoſe of an oppoſite character. Even the Jews, thoſe favourites of Heaven, met with the frowns whenever they forgot the ſmiles of their benevolent Creator. By tyrants of Egypt, of Babylon, of Syria and of Rome, they were ſeverely chaſtiſed; and thoſe tyrants themſelves, when they had executed the vengeance of Almighty GOD, their own crimes burſting on their own heads, received the rewards juſtly due to their violation of the ſacred rights of mankind.

You were born equally free with the Jews, and have as good right to be exempted from the arbitrary domination of Britain as they had from the invaſions of Egypt, Babylon, Syria, or Rome. But they, for their wickedneſs, were permitted to be ſcourged by the latter; and we, for our wickedneſs, are ſcourged by tyrants as cruel and implacable as thoſe.

Our caſe, however, is peculiarly diſtinguiſhed from theirs: Their enemies were ſtrangers, unenlightened, and bound to them by no ties of gratitude or conſanguinity. Our enemies, on the contrary, call themſelves Chriſtians; they are of a nation and people bound to us by the ſtrongeſt ties; a people by whoſe ſide we have fought and bled, whoſe power we have contributed to raiſe, who owe much of their wealth to our induſtry, and whoſe grandeur has been augmented by our exertions.

It is unneceſſary to remind you that, during the ſpace of between one and two hundred years, every man ſat under his own vine and his own fig-tree, and there was none to make him afraid; that the people of Britain never claimed a right to diſpoſe of us, and every thing belonging to us, according to their will and pleaſure, until the reign of the preſent king of that iſland; and that, to enforce this abominable claim, they have invaded our country by ſea and by land. From this extravagant and iniquitous claim, and from the unreaſonable, as well as cruel manner, in which they would gain our ſubmiſſion, it ſeems as tho' Providence were determined to uſe them as inſtruments to puniſh the guilt of this country, and bring us back to a ſenſe of duty to our Creator.

You may remember that, to obtain redreſs of the many grievances to which the king and parliament of Great-Britain had ſubjected you, the moſt dutiful petitions were preſented, not only by the ſeveral aſſemblies, but by the repreſentatives of all America in general congreſs; and you cannot have forgotten with what contempt they were rejected. Nay, the humbleſt of all petitions, praying only to be heard, was anſwered by the ſound of the trumpet, and claſhing of arms. This, however, is not the only occaſion on which the hearts of kings have been hardened; and in all probability it will add to the number of thoſe inſtances in which their oppreſſion, injuſtice, and hardneſs of heart, have worked their deſtruction.

Being bound by the ſtrongeſt obligations to defend the inheritance which GOD hath given us, to him we referred our cauſe, and oppoſed the aſſaults of our taſkmaſters, being determined rather to die free than live ſlaves and entail bondage on our children.

By our vigorous efforts, and by the goodneſs of Divine Providence, thoſe cruel invaders were driven from our country in the laſt campaign. We then flattered ourſelves that the ſignal ſucceſs of our arms, and the unanimity and ſpirit of our people, would have induced our foes to deſiſt from the proſecution of their wicked deſigns, and diſpoſed their hearts to peace. But peace we had not yet deſerved. Exultation took place of thankſgiving, and we aſcribed that to our own proweſs which was only to be attributed to the Great Guardian of the innocent.

The enemy, with greater ſtrength, again invade us; invade us not leſs by their arts than their arms. They teſtify you, that if you ſubmit you ſhall have protection; that their king breathes nothing but peace; that he will reviſe [not repeal] all his cruel acts and inſtructions, and will receive you into favour. But what are the terms on which you are promiſed peace? Have you heard of any, except abſolute unconditional obedience and ſervile ſubmiſſion? If his profeſſions are honeſt, if he means not to cajole and deceive you, why are you not explicitly informed of the terms, and whether the parliament mean to tax you hereafter at their will and pleaſure? Upon this, and the like points, theſe military commiſſioners of peace are ſilent, and indeed are not authorized to ſay a word; unleſs a power to grant pardons implies a power to adjuſt claims and ſecure privileges, or unleſs the bare poſſeſſion of life is the only privilege which Americans are to enjoy. For a power to grant pardons is the only one which their parliament or prince have thought proper to give them. And yet they ſpeak of peace, but hold daggers in their hands. They invite you to accept of bleſſings, and ſtain your habitations with blood. Their voice reſembles the voice of Jacob, but their hands are like the hands of Eſau.

If their ſovereign intends to repeal any of the acts we complain of, why are they not ſpecially named? If he deſigns you ſhall be free, why does he not promiſe that the claim of his parliament to bind you in all caſes whatſoever ſhall be given up and relinquiſhed? If a reaſonable peace was intended, why did he not empower his commiſſioners to treat with the congreſs, or with deputies from all the aſſemblies? Or why was not ſome other mode deviſed, in which America might be heard? Is it not highly ridiculous for them to pretend that they are authorized to treat of a peace between Britain and America with every man they meet? Was ſuch a treaty ever heard of before? Is ſuch an inſtance to be met with in the hiſtory of mankind? No! The truth is, peace is not meant; and their ſpecious pretences and proclamations are calculated only to diſunite and deceive.

[*To be continued.*]

NEW-LONDON, *January* 24.

We are informed, that capt. Phips, who lately eſcaped from the fleet at Newport, heard a letter read by an Heſſian officer---another Heſſian, who ſtood by, heard it, and could ſpeak Engliſh, told Phips, that the contents were to recal the Heſſian troops, for the dominions of the prince of Heſſe were invaded by the French king.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 6.

Within theſe few days a conſiderable number of priſoners, belonging to the Britiſh army (which is ſaid to be in a critical ſituation) have arrived here.

Yeſterday the aſſembly elected Dr. Franklin, Robert Morris, William Moore, and Jonathan B. Smith, Eſquires, and general Roberdeau, delegates in the continental congreſs.

On Thurſday laſt col. Parker, with 300 men, attacked a large foraging party near Quible-Town, who had ſix pieces of cannon. He was obliged, by ſuperiority of numbers, to retire with the loſs of ſeven men; by a deſerter and a priſoner we learn, that the enemy loſt 25 men, and had a number wounded.

The report of the town of Newport (in Rhode-Iſland) being deſtroyed, took its riſe from ſome ſtacks of hay, on Prudence-Iſland, near that place, being burnt, ſuppoſed by accident.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Morris-Town, Jan. 22, 1777.

The general is ſorry to find that the late general order, allowing the plunder taken from the enemy to be divided for the benefit of the captors, has been miſtaken by ſome, and abuſed by others.—The indulgence was granted to the ſcouting parties ONLY, as a reward for the extraordinary fatigue, hardſhip, and danger they were expoſed to upon thoſe parties. The general never meant, nor had an idea, that any of our's or the enemy's ſtores, found at any evacuated poſt, were to be conſidered the property of thoſe that firſt marched in. Neither did he mean that any public ſtores diſcovered by any ſcouting parties ſhould be appropriated to their uſe, unleſs they found the enemy in the actual poſſeſſion, and diſpoſeſſed them. Plunder taken under ſuch circumſtances, either by the militia or continental troops, to be reported by the commanding officer of the party to ſome of the continental or provincial generals, who are directed to have all the proviſions and military ſtores ſo taken appraiſed by the commiſſary and quarter-maſter general, or their deputies, and the party paid the value thereof. Such articles as are taken, not neceſſary for the uſe of the army, to be ſold at public vendue, under the direction of the quarter-maſter general, or ſome of his deputies, for the benefit of the captors.

The general prohibits, in both the militia and continental troops, in the moſt poſitive terms, the infamous practices of plundering the inhabitants, under the ſpecious pretence of their being tories. Let the perſons of ſuch as are known to be enemies to their country be ſeized and confined, and their property diſpoſed of as the law of the ſtate directs.—It is our buſineſs to give protection and ſupport to the poor diſtreſſed inhabitants, not to multiply and increaſe their calamities. After the publication of this order any officer, either militia or continental, found attempting to conceal the public ſtores, plundering the inhabitants under the pretence of their being tories, or ſelling at vendue plunder taken from the enemy, in any other manner than theſe orders direct, may expect to be puniſhed in the ſeveral manner, and be obliged to account for every thing ſo taken or ſold. The adjutant-general to furniſh the commanding officer of each diviſion with a copy of theſe orders, who is to circulate copies among his troops immediately.

A true copy of general orders,

J. REED, Adjutant general.

Feb. 12. A London print of the 2d of December, it is ſaid, was found in a prize lately taken, and carried into a port in the Maſſachuſetts ſtate, wherein was inſerted an account, that an Engliſh cutter had taken and carried to England a veſſel from France bound to America, with diſpatches, by which they learnt, that the court of France was determined to aſſiſt the Americans with a powerful fleet in the ſpring; that on the Britiſh court's receiving this account, they immediately gave orders for fitting ſeveral large ſhips, and that 1500 ſeamen were preſſed in one night to man them.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 1.

"Recruiting parties are ſent into different parts of Germany, on the part of Great-Britain; recruits are alſo daily raiſing in the different parts of this kingdom; add to this, that all Scotland is ranſacked for men. One thouſand Roman catholics are already raiſed in Ireland, to whom the oath of ſupremacy is not adminiſtered, and the different ſhips of war now building, not only in the public but private yards, ſhew plainly that England has no thoughts of a peace with America. An embargo juſt laid on the exportation of proviſions; the fall of ſtocks from 7 to 5 per cent. 10 or 12 ſhips of the line lately put in commiſſion; the hotteſt preſs that has been known for many years all over the kingdom, and five pounds bounty offered to ſeamen, influence every perſon to think that a European war is inevitable."

A large tranſport with Heſſian recruits and part of the Scotch fuſileers, driven off the coaſt of America and diſmaſted, is arrived at Montſerrat.

On Friday laſt was brought to town, a number of Heſſian and Britiſh priſoners, which, together with thoſe mentioned in our laſt, make near one hundred brought in within a week.

Feb. 15. An officer, juſt arrived from head-quarters, informs, that in the ſkirmiſh laſt Saturday, our troops drove a large body of the Britiſh forces back to Bruſwick, after killing about three hundred of them, and taking a conſiderable number of cattle. And that ſcarce a day paſſes but ſome of the enemy are brought in priſoners by our ſcouting parties.

BALTIMORE, *February* 11.

By the laſt accounts from New-Jerſey we learn, that general LEE was ſtill at Bruſwick, under a ſtrong guard, but that he was treated with great reſpect by moſt of the officers of the Britiſh army—that *general Howe* had refuſed to ſee him, and that he had treated him with ſeveral indignities—that he had, notwithſtanding, a high ſenſe of the general's military abilities, and wiſhed for a pretext to exculſe him from exchanging him—that general LEE retained his inflexible attachment to the liberties of America, and that he openly avowed it upon all occaſions. It is impoſſible for an American to reflect upon the important ſervices this illuſtrious general has rendered to the United States, by rouſing and directing their military ſpirit in the beginning of the controverſy—by forming their armies—by exciting a ſpirit of emulation and laudable ambition among their officers—by his attention to the health, cloathing, &c. of their ſoldiers—and, laſtly, by his zeal in inculcating the principles of liberty and good government upon all orders and claſſes of men—without reſolving to redeem him, or to retaliate, with tenfold vengeance, the leaſt indignity or injury that is offered to his perſon or character.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1777.

"A letter of marque brig, belonging to this port, is juſt arrived here with a valuable prize. She is a brig, laden with a large quantity of excellent rum, conſigned to general Howe."

Though our military affairs in the ſtate of New-York, are in a proſperous way, yet the intelligence mentioned by way of report, in our laſt, of the rapid progreſs of our arms on Long-Iſland and York-Iſland ſeems not to be well founded.

Feb. 18. Capt. Fiſk, of the Tyrannicide armed veſſel, in the ſervice of the Maſſachuſetts ſtate, has taken and ſent into an eaſtern port a ſhip of 16 guns, bound from London to Antigua, loaded with Engliſh goods, valued at 40,000 l. ſterling.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 20.

The General Aſſembly of this ſtate have elected his excellency Thomas Johnſon, jun. Eſq; governor---Charles Carroll, ſen. Joſiah Polk, John Rogers, Edward Lloyd, and John Contee, Eſquires, are choſen members of the council---Samuel Chaſe, Benjamin Rumſey, William Smith, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Thomas Stone, and William Paca, Eſquires, are appointed delegates to repreſent this ſtate in the honourable Congreſs.

By the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS ſundry inhabitants of Somerſet and Worceſter counties, through the ſiniſter arts of wicked and deſigning men, have been betrayed into dangerous and highly criminal offences againſt the government of this ſtate, juſtly founded on the authority of the people, in oppoſing the power and meaſures of Congreſs, in ſupporting by word and deed the dominion of the Britiſh crown, and authority of parliament, obſtructing the

recruiting ſervice, and holding a traiterous correſpondence with the open enemies of this, and other the United States, and forgetful of the duties, which they owe to themſelves as freemen, to the ſtate as citizens, have even threatned with impious and unnatural war their countrymen, and brethren, and for this purpoſe have actually collected an armed force, and by erecting the ſtandard of the king of Great-Britain have invited the common enemy into their country; in compaſſion therefore to thoſe unhappy and deluded people, and to prevent the effuſion of kindred blood, the General Aſſembly have iſſued this proclamation, exhorting them to return to a due obedience to the laws of their country, and requiring them to diſperſe immediately, and within forty days from the date hereof, to repair to the commanding officer at ſuch times, and places in the counties of Somerſet and Worceſter, as he ſhall direct, and then and there deliver up to the perſons appointed to receive them, all their fire and ſide arms, and take the oath of allegiance and fidelity to this ſtate, preſcribed by the form of government. Upon a ſtrict compliance with theſe conditions, it is hereby declared, and the PUBLIC FAITH SOLEMNLY PLIGHTED, that the offenders aforeſaid ſhall not only be pardoned for all the above offences, and for all others of the like nature heretofore committed againſt this ſtate, but be protected by the laws, authority, and power thereof, and ſecured in as full and ample enjoyment of their religious and civil rights, as any of its other inhabitants, and moreover that their grievances (if any) ſhall be heard, and ſpeedily redreſſed; but as an example to others, and to prevent ſuch dangerous and unwarrantable combinations in future, the perſons, whoſe names are hereunto annexed, are excepted from every benefit or advantage, which they might otherwiſe have claimed by virtue of this proclamation.

Andrew Francis Cheney, Hamilton Caliallo, Whittington Purpin, Thomas Moore, Stoughton Maddox, Thomas Malcolm, Levy Langford, Joſephus Beall, Thomas Pollett, junior, Angelo Atkinſon, Jeſſe Gray, William Pollett, John Odell Hart, and the rev. Mr. Bowie.

Read and aſſented to by the Houſe of Delegates this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1777.

T. SPRIGG WOOTTON, Sp. Ho. Del.

By the Senate. Read and aſſented to.

DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER, P. S.

Calvert county, February 1777.

THE advantages of a good education are ſo univerſally acknowledged, that it is not neceſſary to enumerate them, and the want of proper ſeminaries of learning has been long felt and much lamented. The truſtees of the ſchool near Lower Marlborough have been enabled by the contributions of many well diſpoſed gentlemen to complete the ſchool-houſe, and now ſee their laudable endeavours ſo far ſucceſsful, that there are upwards of fifty boys already under the tuition of three maſters; but finding inconveniencies ariſe to the pupils from the ſcarcity of proper accommodation with board, and ſenſible of the conſiderable benefits they would receive from having it contiguous to the ſchool, they have been encouraged to expect and have been accordingly favoured with ſubſcriptions towards defraying the expence of building a houſe for boarding and lodging the ſtudents, and an hall for the annual exhibitions. Theſe ſubſcriptions coming ſhort of the ſums neceſſary, they are induced to offer to the public the following ſcheme of a lottery for raiſing four hundred and fifty pounds for effecting the ſaid purpoſe, and hope by its ſucceſs to be enabled to render this infant ſeminary more extenſively uſeful.

SCHEME of the LOWER MARLBOROUGH ACADEMY LOTTERY.

1 prize of	£. 150	is	150
2	100	are	200
3	50		150
4	25		100
5	20		100
6	15		90
7	10		70
8	5		40
9	4		36
10	3		30
12	2		24
1300	1 : 10		1950
1 first drawn blank			20
1 laſt drawn blank			40
			£. 3000

1369 prizes
2631 blanks

4000 tickets at 1 dollars each £. 3000

In this ſcheme there are not two blanks to a prize, and the deduction from the prizes to raiſe the ſum propoſed, no more than £. 15 from every prize of £. 100, and ſo in proportion for a greater or leſſer prize.

The drawing will begin at the ſchool-houſe on Monday the nineteenth day of May next, being in the Whitſuntide hollidays, in the preſence of the managers and as many of the adventurers as chooſe to attend. A liſt of the prizes will be publiſhed as ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, and the prize-money paid after the deduction beforementioned. All prizes not demanded within ſix months after the publication will be deemed as generouſly given to the uſe of the ſchool and applied accordingly.

The following gentlemen are appointed managers, viz. George Plater, Eſq; the rev. Mr. T. J. Clagett, Mr. Charles Grahame, Mr. Patrick Sim Smith, Mr. William Allein, Dr. Edward Johnſon, Mr. Samuel Chew, Mr. Walter Smith, Dr. James Gray, and Mr. Thomas Gantt, jun. who will give bond and be on oath for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in them.

Tickets may be had of the managers, of Mr. Thomas Harwood, jun. in Annapolis, of Mr. William Lux in Baltimore, of Mr. James Forbes in Benedict Town, and of any of the truſtees of the ſchool.

February 26, 1777.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 6th day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day following,

A PLANTATION, lying on Rock-creek, Montgomery county, about ſixteen miles from Georgetown and Bladenſburg, on which is a good apple orchard, containing two hundred apple trees, with other fruit trees of all kinds; plenty of good meadow ready made, and a large quantity more may be made; there are about two hundred acres of land, one hundred of which are under a leaſe for ninety-nine years, ſeventy-ſix years of the time to come, ſubject to a rent of ſix hundred pounds of tobacco per year. It is needleſs to mention the buildings, as there is almoſt every convenience a perſon could aſk for, with a good dwelling-houſe well finiſhed off, three rooms on the lower floor, and four above. At the ſame time will be ſold the ſtock on the ſaid plantation, with many other things too tedious to mention. The ſale to be on the premiſes, when the terms will be made known by

w3 DAVID CARLILE.

Prince George's county, Feb. 15, 1777.

To be ſold, leaſed, or rented,

A LOT of land in Bladenſburg, containing a large ſtone dwelling houſe, with four rooms on a floor, above and below, a dry cellar under the houſe, two good framed kitchens, a meat-houſe, a large commodious ſtable, and a garden. Theſe houſes and lot would anſwer the purpoſe of any perſon inclining to keep tavern, and were lately occupied by Mr. Henry Bradford, who applied them to that uſe. They may be entered upon ſhortly, and the terms may be known of

w3 W. DIGGES.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, Feb. 6, 1777.

DESERTED, the beginning of November laſt, from capt. William Brown's company of matroſſes, the following ſoldiers, viz.

JOHN HAMILTON, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair, well ſet, and a likely face. He formerly kept a ſchool on Mr. Carroll's manor, on Monocacy.

NATHAN HARRIS, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, well ſet, and lives near Hungerford, in Montgomery county.

WILLIAM EVANS, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, wrinkled face, dark brown hair, and goes by the name of the Indian Doctor; lives in Calvert county, at the head of Parker's-creek.

JOHN TUBSHAW, about 30 years of age 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, ſandy hair, full faced, and very likely; he lives on Rock-creek, near Newport, in Montgomery county.

MOSES LITTLE, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion; lives on the ſugar lands in Montgomery county.

DAVID HANNIS, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, light hair; lives near the Great Falls of Patowmack.

Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for Hamilton, and eight dollars for each of the others, paid by

tf WILLIAM BROWN.

Annapolis, Feb. 19, 1777.

WHEREAS ſome perſon came to my ſhop, in my abſence, between the 28th of September and the 1ſt of November laſt, with a pretence he had orders to receive a watch of capt. M'Gruder's, at Broad-creek, which was delivered to him on demand, and as the owner has not received it, I ſuſpect him to be a ſharper, and has diſpoſed of the watch; therefore any perſon having purchaſed a watch, makers name Laur. Mace, London, No. 258, has an inſide metal gilt caſe, an outſide green ſhagreen ditto, ſhall be repaid the money, beſides forty ſhillings reward on proving the perſon they bought it of.

w1 C. JACOB.

December 28, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Herring-bay, a young negro man, named Dick. I underſtand he has changed his cloaths with one of Mr. Mackall's negroes, who ran away at the ſame time: He has loſt the ſight of his right eye. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro ſhall have four dollars reward, and reaſonable charges paid by

w3 LEWIS JONES.

P. S. He goes for a free negro, and offered to hire himſelf.

Feb. 5, 1777.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living on the lower part of Elk Ridge, a ſorrel mare, with a blaze face and ſome ſaddle ſpots, about twelve hands and an half high, thirteen years old, well made, paces, trots, and gallops; likewiſe a ſorrel mare colt: The mare has a buſhy mane, ſhort ſprig tail, branded, I think, on the near ſhoulder and buttock, W. M. they went away about the beginning of Auguſt. Whoever will bring the ſame to the ſubſcriber, or give notice ſo that I may get them again, ſhall receive four dollars reward, paid by me,

WILLIAM HASELIP.

January 14, 1777.

THERE is at the plantation of Elie Orme, near Rock-creek, in Frederick county, taken up as a ſtray, a bay horſe, about fourteen hands high, a natural pacer, about five years old, no brand perceptible. The owner may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges.

w3 ELIE ORME.

November 13, 1776.

THE partnerſhip of SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet-makers in Annapolis, being now diſſolved, thoſe perſons who are indebted to them in company are requeſted to ſettle the ſame, as ſoon as poſſible, with JOHN SHAW, at the houſe lately occupied by the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, at the houſe lately poſſeſſed by Mr. Charles Peale, in Church-ſtreet, where each party intends carrying on their buſineſs of cabinet and chair making as formerly.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder,

A Valuable LOT of land, lying in Port-Tobacco town, with valuable improvements, conſiſting of a dwelling-houſe about forty feet by twenty, five rooms on the lower floor, and ſix rooms on the upper floor; two fire places below, and two above; a good cellar twenty feet by ſixteen, and a kitchen twenty feet by ſixteen, with a brick chimney, and meat-houſe twelve feet ſquare, and a very valuable ſtable; two other houſes on the ſaid lot, very ſuitable for a taylor or other tradeſman, and a good garden well paled in; a well accuſtomed public houſe, a very convenient and ſuitable place for a ſtore, the ſaid lot being convenient to trade, wood and water, and lies fronting the court-houſe; in the yard of ſaid lot ſtands a large elm tree, very valuable for ſhade in the ſummer. The ſaid lot and improvements to be ſold for ready caſh. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid lot and improvements may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will attend, on the firſt day of March next, at the houſe of Rachel Furry, in the ſaid town of Port-Tobacco, for that purpoſe.

w8 JOSEPH SIMMS.

Jan. 25, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given, to whom it may concern, that the ſubſcriber, on the twenty-ninth or thirtieth of Auguſt, in the year 1775, paſſed a bond to a certain Joſiah Bailey for the payment of the ſum of ſixty-five pounds, as the balance of the conſideration or purchaſe money of two tracts of land, the one called White-Chapel, the other Glaſſetter; but before the conveyance made by the ſaid Bailey to the ſubſcriber, ſaid Bailey, without the privity or knowledge of the ſubſcriber, conveyed part of ſaid tracts, or one of them, to a third perſon: The ſubſcriber therefore requeſts no perſon may purchaſe or take an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as he is determined not to pay ſaid bond or any part thereof.

w3 ANDREW ADAMS.

February 12, 1777.

WANTED to purchaſe or hire, two negro or ſervant men, that are good COOPERS by trade. Apply to the ſubſcriber, at Mr. William Reynolds's, in Annapolis.

w2 ISAAC PERKINS.

THERE is at the plantation of John Watſon in St. Mary's county, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay mare about 13 hands high, with a bright bay colt about 12 hands high, neither of them docked or branded. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, Cabinet-maker, in ANNAPOLIS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his old cuſtomers and friends in general, that the partnerſhip of SHAW and CHISHOLM is diſſolved, and that he has removed from the houſe lately occupied by the company, to the oppoſite ſide of the ſame ſtreet, at the houſe lately poſſeſſed by Mr. Charles Peale; where he continues to carry on the cabinet, chair-making and turning buſineſs. He likewiſe makes ſword ſcabbards, fifes, and billiard tacks, in the neateſt manner.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Newport, in Charles county, about the laſt of October, a yellow bay mare, about thirteen hands high, ten years old; her legs, belly, flanks, noſe, and round her eyes, meally, a few white hairs in her forehead, which makes a kind of ſtar; ſhe trots and gallops; her brand, if any, unknown. Whoſoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber's plantation, or to Mr. Thomas Reeder, at Newport, ſhall receive three dollars reward.

WALTER COMPTON.

December 15, 1776.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from the plantation of John Ray, ſen. near Bladenſburgh, in Prince-George's county, on the 25th day of November laſt, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, branded on the near thigh with S R; ſhe paces ſhort, gallops, and trots a little, part of one of her hind legs of a greyiſh colour, about ſeven years of age, and is forward with foal.—Whoever ſecures the ſaid mare, ſo that ſhe may be had again, and thief, if ſtolen, ſhall receive five pounds reward, and if ſtrayed, they ſhall receive fifty ſhillings, by me,

w4 WILLIAM RAY.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Lower diſtrict, Frederick county, Maryland Nov. 26, 1776.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in the fork of Hawling's river, near the chapel, an Iriſh ſervant man, named THOMAS PEARLE, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a well ſet fellow, of a fair complexion, wears his own brown hair, has very little if any beard; had on, when he went away, two country cloth jackets, both kerſey worn, and fulled, the upper one black and white, much worn, the under one white, breeches of the ſame kind of cloth as the under jacket, much worn and patched, coarſe country linen ſhirt, thread ſtockings, new ſhoes double ſoaled, with iron plates on the ſoals, and nails in the heels, tied with ſtrings, a Dutch cap tarred on the crown of it; he has loſt one of his upper fore teeth, and has a ſcar on his chin oppoſite the loſt tooth, occaſioned by a kick of a horſe. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol, and gives notice to his maſter, ſhall receive ten dollars, and if brought home, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

w6 RICHARD GREEN.

Annapolis, January 30, 1777.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed commiſſioner by the Convention to ſuperintend the buſineſs of a loan-office in the ſtate of Maryland for the purpoſe of borrowing continental currency for the uſe of the united ſtates, agreeable to reſolves of the honourable Congreſs, gives notice, that an office for that buſineſs is opened in Weſt-ſtreet, Annapolis, in the houſe that the treaſurer's office is now kept, where conſtant attendance is given by

tf THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

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